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14. **Rhacomitrium fasciculare** (Schrad.) Brid. Mant. p. 80. 1819.

Plants dirty-green or brownish. Stems up to 12 cm. long; elongated branches none to several, short tuft-like lateral branches numerous. Leaves lanceolate, without hyaline point, gradually narrowed to a blunt tip; margin 1 cell thick throughout; vein extending to within a few cells of the apex; surfaces somewhat sunken over the cell-cavities. Upper leaf-cells 3–4 times as long as wide, middle and lower ones 4–6 times. Dioicous. Calyptra rough throughout. Seta 4–12 mm. long, twisted to the right. Capsule-body 2–2.4 mm. long; lid ⅔ the length of the capsule-body. Peristome-teeth .6 mm. long, split into 2 parts nearly to base, densely papillose. Spores 12–16μ.—Alaska and Yukon to Washington and Montana.

Limpricht in Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora says the seta is twisted once to the left just below the capsule. The material examined showed no twist to the left.

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Seattle, Wash.

NOTES ON RECENT BRYOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Dr. Alexander W. Evans[1] has recently revised the hepatic genus *Herberta*, giving a short historical sketch, a discussion of the morphology, and a critical revision of the species. Of the four species recognized, two, *H. adunca* (Dicks.) Gray, and *H. Sendtneri* (Nees) Evans, are wholly European, while *H. Hutchinsiae* (Gottsche) Evans, and *H. tenuis* Evans occur in North America. All the species are fully figured.

In the November issue of the Torrey Bulletin[2] a new hepatic, *Lejeunea minutiloba*, is described and figured. Its nearest relatives are *L. floridana* Evans and *L. glaucescens* Gottsche. The author states that the new species is to be expected in Florida and Mexico.

We clip the following from Science. N. S. xlvi. Nr. 1197: "The eighth number of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* contains . . . *Growth of Isolated Sporophytes. of Anthoceros:* Douglas Houghton Campbell, department of Botany, Leland Stanford University. The young sporophyte of *Anthoceros Pearsoni*, separated from its association with the gametophyte, is capable of limited growth in length and is able to mature normal spores and elaters from the young sporogenous tissue."

Sr. Machado,[3] whose work we have already noticed, contributes to the last issue of Broteria a running account of the bryology of the Sierra Estella and of the Sierra Geres, with a list of 100 mosses and 5 hepatics. In the same issue Father

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[1] Alexander W. Evans. Notes on the Genus Herberta, with a Revision of the species known from Europe, Canada, and the United States. Bull. Torr. Club. **44.** 191–222. *pl. 8. figs. 1–29*· (Ap. 1917).

[2] Alexander W. Evans. A new Lejeunea from Bermuda and the West Indies. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club. **44:** 525–528. *pl. 24.* (Nov. 1917.)

[3] Antonio Machado. Notas de·Briologia Portuguesa. Broteria. **15:** 49–63. (Aug. 1917.)

Luisier[1] begins an account of the bryology of Madeira, giving a short account of the geography and floral zones of the Island, and an extended historical account of the progress of the botanical exploration relating to the mosses and hepatics. This account contains lists of the species added to the island flora in each successive publication with critical notes upon many of them, and closes with a bibliography of 34 titles. A continuation of the series is promised.

The results of the study of the collection of lichens made by Dr. J. A. Cushman in Jamaica in 1912, have been published by Dr. L. W. Riddle[2] in the *Torrey Bulletin*. The list includes the description of two new species, ***Buellia rinodinospora*** and ***Chiodecton leiostictum***, with a plate, a detailed list with notes of those species that have not previously been recorded, with four new combinations, and a revision of the North American species of ***Megalospora*** with keys, ranges, and various notes. Five species and six varieties are recognized in the genus, six new combinations and one new name being made.

E. B. C.

Mr. R. S. Williams has published[3] an important paper on the mosses which he collected in the Philippines between October, 1903, and August, 1905, at various localities, some of which were at considerable elevations. Altogether the list contains 240 species, in 118 genera, and, of these, 27 species and 3 genera are described as new. Many of the genera in the list are familiar to bryologists of America or western Europe, the new species being embraced in the following genera: ***Dicranella, Rhabdoweisiella, Campylopus, Dicranodontium, Syrrhopodon, Hyophila, Macromitrium, Pseudopohlia, Pohlia, Bryum, Garovaglia, Jagerinopsis, Barbella, Neckera, Himantocladium, Clastobryum, Thuidium, Ctenidium, Elmeriobryum, Stereodontopsis, Isopterygium, Trichosteleum, Rhaphidostegium, Pleuropus, and Oxyrrhynchium.*** The three new genera are ***Rhabdoweisiella, Pseudopohlia,*** and ***Stereodontopsis.*** The paper is illustrated by forty-three good figures, on four plates, and the descriptions of the new species, comprising usually two hundred words or more, are commendably complete and intelligible.

O. E. J.

Hold the Lens on Your Thumb.—H. T. Guessow has recently described[4] a convenient method of holding the hand-lens while examining minute objects, particularly in the field. He uses a narrow flat piece of metal bent into a nearly complete circle so that it fits over the thumb around the middle or base of the thumb-nail. Put on with the open part of the ring above, the flat part of the handle or case of the ordinary folding doublet, Coddington lens, etc., can be slipped under the ends of the clip. The lens can be thus held in the left hand

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[1] A. Luisier. Les Mousses de Madère. Broteria. **15:** 81–98. *map*. (Aug. 1917.)

[2] Lincoln W. Riddle. Some Noteworthy Lichens from Jamaica. Bull. Torr. Club. **44:** 321–330. *pl. 21*. (July 1917.)

[3] Williams, R. S. Philippine Mosses. Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **8:** 331–378. Pls. 171–174. July 10, 1917. (Issued separately in advance, July 23, 1914.)

[4] Guessow, H. T. A Thumb Clip for Use with Magnifiers. Phytopathology **7:** 451–452. Dec., 1917.